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KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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BY THOMAS S. SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

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PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruett Taylor, where those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, will fit him for the performance of his duties.

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Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-1f

M'CALLA, GAINES & Co.—Agents for the proprietor, have on hand a quantity of Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for coughs, colds, consumptions, &c. which they will dispose of at the same prices they are sold for in the eastern States. The good effects of this medicine has been experienced already in this part of the world by all those who have made trial.—By calling at their shop, corner of Market and Short Streets, a number of respectable attestations can be seen.

Lexington, June 12, 1812.

The Detergent is also sold by the following persons, viz: Doct. A. Montgomery, Frankfort—Doct. Rice, Glasgow—Doct. Robertson, Richmond—Aikin & Gaines, Danville—Doct. B. Mason, Lancaster—Doct. R. Tallaferro, Winchester—Doct. James Welch, Dayton, (state of Ohio). This medicine will be distributed to the principal towns in the state of Ohio and Tennessee, so soon as proper agents can be found.

27-2ms

Fifty Dollars Reward

FOR HORSE AND THIEF.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 25th inst. a BAY HORSE 6 or 7 years old, near 16 hands high, one hind foot white, some saddle spots, paces and trots, branded on the left buttock P. The above reward will be given for both, or ten dollars for the horse only.

JOHN PARKER.
Fayette county, June 29th, 1812. 27-3t

WASHINGTON CITY,

4 O'CLOCK, P. M. JUNE 18, 1812.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following Message, Report or Manifesto and Act.

TO THE

Senate and House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES.

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803 of the war in which G. Britain is engaged, and omitting unpaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the U. States, as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed, which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subject to the will of every petty commander.

The practice therefore, is so far from effecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the U. States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the U. States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceeding in our very harbors; and have wantonly spilled American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the U. States, to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade, "that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them, not to enter."

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruisers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded, without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea: that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as prerequisites to a repeal of its orders, as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees now necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the U. States but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that, in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American minister at London with the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the U. States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice, or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts, car-

ried, to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the Executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the U. States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the U. States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1810, on the question, whether the blockade of May 1806 was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its decrees, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious, that if such a force ever had been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the U. States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favorable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without an explanation which could at that time repress a belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment the public Minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the U. States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquility on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favored that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of the lawless violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts, and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports, into British fleets; whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the U. States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their neutral rights,

shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events; avoiding all contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in a honorable establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with G. Britain and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shown that, since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorized illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity has been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliation committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the property of our citizens. I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation, that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French government will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 1st, 1812.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812,

REPORT—

That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the U. States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace: none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinous as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of Great Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the Ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them. Happily for the U. States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears. They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The U. States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, to invite the British government to enter into a negotiation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negotiation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprise, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the U. S. and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the U. States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of G. Britain. A commerce just in itself, sanctioned by the example of G. Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having then elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war, to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to G. Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of sovereignty in every independent state. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is co-extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner

in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that G. Britain regulates her own trade, in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do it; or that a neutral in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with Great Britain every thing is lawful. It is only in a trade with her enemies that the United States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in war. That difference however was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the U. States for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that agreement that the commerce was deemed by the British government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the government of the U. States. The existence of a negotiation which had been invited by our government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the then Cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the U. States were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steadily to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests. A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprise had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own government. Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself, in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt. Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other, was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interest of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May, 1805, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well-established principles of the law of nations principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals, were violated: By the law of nations, as recognized by G. Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade, in its full extent, ought not to be pretended. Whether G. Britain was able to maintain, legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged, requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which it is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it in convenient to inflict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights—Your committee think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed. On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the U. States and G. Britain. His death disappointed that hope, and the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France or her allies, or any other country with which Great Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is revived and with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or dis-

tant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade even with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorized by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom G. Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Order in Council of November 11th, 1807, which superseded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, and all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. To this order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they related to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the United States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subvert the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and, sailing under its sanction. From this period the U. States have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britain in the wars to which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve there as British subjects. In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and doomed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the United States to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation. Its continuance is the more unjustifiable because the United States have repeatedly proposed to the British government an arrangement which would secure to it the control of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United States from this degrading oppression and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

This lawless waste of our trade and equally unlawful impressment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them. Under the pretext of blockading the harbors of France and her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our own coast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To give effect to the blockade of European ports, the ports and harbors of the United States have been blockaded. In executing these orders of the British government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels, and carried into effect impressments within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The United States have seen, with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of procuring to the perpetrators the punishment due to unauthorized crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favor of their government.

Whether the British government has contributed by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the Savage tribes on our frontiers, your committee are not disposed to occupy much time in investigating. Certain indications of general hostility may supply the place of authentic documents; though these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among those tribes. It is also well known that on all such occasions, abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies, and even from British garrisons, wherewith they were enabled to commence that system of Savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all ages, sexes and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

Your committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater malignity, than any of those which have been already brought to your view. The attempt to dismember our Union and overthrow our excellent constitution, by a secret mission, the object of which was to foment discontents and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords full proof that there is no bound to the hostility of the British government towards the United States—no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit to accomplish their ruin. This attempt excites the greater horror from the consideration that it was made while the U. S. and G. Britain were at peace, and an amicable negotiation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences through public ministers regularly authorized for the purpose.

The U. States have believed, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile encroachments on their rights and interests, in the hope, that, yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of these encroachments, and found in them neither justification or apology.

The British government has alledged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported? The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of the property of our fellow citizens, to have been forgotten. The decree of Berlin of Nov. 21st, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months had then elapsed, after the attack made by Great Britain on our neutral trade, with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May, 1806. Even on the 7th Jan. 1807, the date of the first British order in council, so short a term had elapsed, after the Berlin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United States. A retaliation which is to produce its effect, by operating on a neutral power, ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent. It ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of November 11th was issued, it is well known that a minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the United States. It is equally well known, that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontrovertibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British government itself, and in the most impressive form. Although it was declared that the orders in council were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were considered only as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either, as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, of its magnanimity, or even of its courage. It is more worthy the government of a great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by another power repair the violated rights, or wounded honor, of the injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others. To that condition the U. States are not reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace, of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulged that friendly appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain. But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed, either to the want of a just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained, to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be insulting to repeat it. It would be degrading to hear it. The U. States must act as an independent nation, and assert their rights and avenge their wrongs, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between Great Britain and France, by the application of the non-importation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions to which the U. States resorted as an evidence of their sensibility, and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding out to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other, the same restraint, if it refused. Had the British government confirmed the arrangement, which was entered into with the British Minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the United States have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the United States, and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But, that is a concern which the United States will look to, and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the U. States has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the U. States, with France and her allies, should be prohibited until Great Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the United States must join Great Britain in

the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the U. States are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British Ministry in all its measures towards the U. States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt, longer, the course which the United States ought to pursue towards Great Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the impartial world, that the contest which is now forced on the United States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect. They wish to call the attention of the House to those of a permanent nature only, which trench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the United States of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The control of our commerce by Great Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean, the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect, by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels, on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of their oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British government might, for a while, be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. The proof, which so complete and disgraceful a submission to its authority, would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence that there was no limit to which its usurpations and on degradation might not be carried.

Your committee, believing that the free-born sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure, and seeing, in the measures adopted by Great Britain, a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the enemy and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the will and power to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation and confidently trusting that the Lord of Hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to arms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(On the Orders in Council.)

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1812.

SIR—Since I had the honor of seeing you at your office yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English newspaper, and purporting to be an official declaration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the orders in council will be and are absolutely revoked from the period when the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has now elapsed since by order of my government I had the honour of urging to you the expediency of procuring such an authentic act from the French government, and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation that the government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, sir, considering the important nature of the above mentioned article and the probability that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American government in relation to it, I cannot but trust that no measure will mean while be adopted by the Congress, which would defeat the endeavour of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassments arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the orders in council, above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in the newspapers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that on the enactment of those orders a measure was taken by Congress for the purpose of meeting them when they were as yet known but through the public prints.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) AUGUS. J. FOSTER.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1812.

SIR—I must rely upon your candor to feel that the embarrassment into which your note of this day has thrown me.

Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that in making any portion of a dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State to me the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own government. I believe there is no example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honor to make the communication of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch to you, in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of my letters which then remained unanswered at your office, such a communication, if made through a note, might have shared the same fate of the rest. You will recollect that it was at your own request that I acceded to the dispatch being communicated to the President; and that it was also at your instance, as being the only regular way in which the subject could come before the American government, that I determined to write to you a note founded upon it. You were aware at the latter end of last week, that such was my determination, which I repeated to you through Mr. Graham who called upon me on

the 30th ultimo, to ask me when I contemplated sending it to your office. The note must have reached you and been read before any message could have been sent from the Executive to Congress.

I cannot, sir, consider my note as liable to the charge of ambiguity which you now impute to it. The abandonment of our most important maritime rights is more extensively than ever connected by France with the demand of a repeal of our orders in council, and while you are entirely silent as to how far America concurs with her on this point of vital interest to Great Britain, without even a prospect of a reply from you to our just complaints, as expressed in my note on the coincidence of the attitude taken by America with the hostile system of France, I cannot but be aware of the difficulties to which I should expose myself in entering into an explanation on any insulated passage in it. I might, perhaps, by continued silence on your part, never afterwards have an opportunity of making further explanation, and you are well aware how frequently points taken unconnected with what precedes or follows them are liable to misconstruction.

But, sir, a reason paramount to every other, for my not committing myself to an explanation on any single topic, without the discussion between us were to be continued, is the publication of the highly important declaration of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, to which I had the honor to allude in my note to you of this morning. You will there find stated, in as explicit and authentic a manner as language can convey, the grounds upon which his Majesty's orders in council will be revoked. I cannot, it is true, as yet, refer you officially to this document, but I may now be in the expectation of receiving it in a formal shape within a very few days, and together with it every explanation possible which you may require.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) AUGUS. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. James Monroe, Sec. &c.

(COPY.)

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 6, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The receipt of that of May 30th has already been acknowledged. As these letters relate to the same subject, the orders in council, I shall take both into view, in this reply.

I am not disposed to make any unnecessary difficulty, on account of the informality of the document alluded to in the last letter. If the declaration of the Prince Regent was such as to afford the satisfaction desired, it would be received, in any form entitled to credit, with great interest, as a token of just and friendly sentiments in your government towards the United States. But nothing is seen in that act, of the character which you impute to it. Without removing a single objection to the principle on which the orders in council were issued, and have been maintained, it affords a complete justification of the demand heretofore made on your government for their repeal.

The British government has complained that the United States demanded the repeal of the orders in council on a conditional repeal of the French decrees, although the French condition required nothing of Great Britain which she ought not to have consented to; and was, moreover, a condition subsequent, and not precedent; and it now proposes to repeal the orders in council conditionally also, with this difference, that the condition on which their repeal is to be made, is a condition precedent and not subsequent, and is likewise one which G. Britain has no right to claim.

This condition requires that the French decrees shall be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, that is, that they shall be repealed according to explanations given, not only as they related to the United States, but as to all other neutral nations; and also as they prohibited a commerce in British manufactures, with the enemies of Great Britain.

So far as the French decrees violated the neutral commerce of the United States, we had a right to demand a repeal of them. To that extent we did demand their repeal, and obtained it. The repeal was declared by an authentic and formal act of the French government, and communicated to this government by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and to the British government by their minister plenipotentiary at London; and has moreover been officially published within the United States. The authenticity of the repeal was placed beyond all controversy, and the official manner in which it was communicated to your government ought to have been satisfactory to it. A general repeal of the French decrees in favor of all neutral nations, and of such parts of them as prohibited a trade with France and the countries under her control, in British manufactures, the United States have not demanded, because they had no right to demand it.

The United States have required of Great Britain no more than they required of France; namely, that her unlawful edicts should be repealed so far as they related to us. To a compliance with this demand your government has prescribed conditions, the mere recital of which is sufficient to shew their injustice. The United States can never suffer their rights to be violated by Great Britain because the commerce of her enemy is not regulated to suit her interest and policy.

If the Duke of Bassano's report to the Conservative Senate of France, published in a French newspaper, be sufficient evidence that the French decrees are now in force, it is not perceived on what ground the high evidence which has been afforded of their repeal could have been resisted.

It is further made a condition of the proposed repeal, by the declaration of the Prince Regent, that it shall take effect at a future uncertain day; and that the orders in council should be again in force on a contingency of which the British government is to be the sole judge. If this were on a ground on which the United States could call upon France to repeal her decrees in case they were still in force as to them, surely the French repeal, to take effect on a future specified day, and whose revival was not provided for on any contingency whatever, was a ground on which their call on Great Britain to repeal her orders in council in respect to the United States, ought not to have been resisted.

In reply to your insinuation, that the demand made on your government to repeal its edicts which violated the neutral rights of the United States, is made in concert with France, to obtain from Great Britain an abandonment of her maritime rights, it is sufficient to refer you to documents which have been long before the public, and particularly to the letter of Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis Wellesley of January 14, 1811, protesting in the most pointed manner against looking to any other source for the opinions and principles of the United States than to the United States themselves. Let me repeat, with respect to the orders in council, that all we demand is, that they cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States, which they have long violated and still violate on the high seas. Should they be continued as

to France in any form which may not violate these rights, or as to any other neutral nation to which they may be applicable, it would be for such nation and not for the United States to contend against them.

The report of the French minister on which the declaration of your government is founded, affords no proof that the French government intended by it to violate its engagement to the United States, as to the repeal of the decrees. It evidently refers to the continental system, by the means relied on to enforce it. The armies of France can be of no avail either in the support or violation of maritime rights. This construction is the more justifiable from the consideration that it is supported by corresponding acts of the French government, continued from the time of the repeal, and by communications to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris to the date of that report.

I beg you, sir, to be assured, that it is painful to me to have imposed the least embarrassment on you, by the correspondence on the difference between the tenor of Lord Castlereagh's letter to you, and yours founded on it to me. I continue to persuade myself, however, that you will become sensible, that with a knowledge of the extent given by your government to the conditions on which alone its orders will be repealed, and that this extent was always contemplated by your government, it was impossible for the President to be inattentive to the fact, or to withhold it from the legislative branch of the government; I have to add, that had it been proper for him so to have done, the late hour at which your note was received, not till the noon of the 1st inst. was not in time to be considered in relation to the message sent to Congress on that day.

With great respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

(On the subject of Impressed Seamen.)

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 1, 1812.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. in reply to my note April 15, relating to a seaman who had been encouraged to desert from his Majesty's schooner Gleaner, by certain of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, & containing an offer, which I shall always be very happy to repeat, of using my best exertions to procure the discharge of such seamen as have been impressed on board his Majesty's ships and can be legally claimed by the government of the U. States.

The circumstances which attended the instance mentioned in my former letter of April 5th, when several seamen of the same vessel (the Gleaner) were, under the very eyes of their officer, and in a manner exceedingly insulting to his feelings, assailed by the endeavors of the same people to engage them to desert, is not adverted to in your letter; but I suppose I am to conclude, from the tenor of it, that no remedy can be applied in such cases by the constituted authorities of the country, which is very much to be regretted, as it leaves the commanders of ships of war who may have despatches to convey on shore in American ports continually exposed to have their boats' crews seduced from them with impunity, and tends to shew, more than ever, the disagreeable necessity under which they are of endeavoring to recover them from on board of the merchant ship in which such seamen afterwards engages themselves.

I do not pretepd, sir, to justify the captain of the British ship of war who refused to deliver the American deserter, mentioned in your letter, not knowing the circumstances under which he acted.

It will no doubt however occur to you, that if you could state a single instance where crowds have collected round an American officer on his landing in England, with a view to insult him and entice his men to abandon him, as is too often the practice in the United States, such an instance would be more directly in point.

I have now, sir, the honor to lay before you, by order of his royal highness the Prince Regent, the enclosed papers, (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,) relating to English seamen who have been detained, against their will, on board of certain ships of war of the United States, which have of late visited Great Britain; and to express his royal highness's sincere belief, that these several sources of complaint have originated without the concurrence or participation of a state with which he is so anxious to preserve an amicable intercourse, as well as his conviction that the government of America has only to be informed of the fact to take prompt and satisfactory measures for the correction of the practice.

The American government will perceive, from his friendly communication, that it is not on this side of the water alone that the inconvenience necessarily resulting from the similarity of habits, language and manners, between the inhabitants of the two countries, is productive of subjects of complaint and regret. These are, however, at the same time natural and strong inducements for a conformity of interests, and most particularly for a readiness to give and receive mutual explanations upon all subjects of difference.

I have in charge to repeat to you, sir, for the information of your government, that the government of his royal highness the Prince Regent will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on board his Majesty's ships; and that no difficulties, beyond what are requisite for clearly ascertaining the national character of individuals, whose cases are brought before the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, will be interposed to prevent or delay their immediate discharge.

The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and interim, was commanded to make known the case of William Bowman, stated by the affidavit of his wife to be forcibly detained on board the United States' ship Hornet. The departure of this vessel precluded Mr. Russell from making the necessary representation to the commanding officer of the Hornet. As, however, Mr. Russell will have probably stated the circumstances of the case to this government, I am in hopes there will be no difficulty in obtaining his release.

Of the papers enclosed, those marked No. 1, consist of a copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, commander in chief at Portsmouth, to Mr. Croker, the secretary to the Admiralty, enclosing a copy of the deposition upon oath of Charles Davis, an Irishman by birth, who was lately serving on board the U. States' frigate Constitution under the name of Thomas Hollands; and a letter from Captain Hall, of his Majesty's ship Royal William, to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, giving an account of the same Charles Davis, and of his escape from the Constitution frigate.

No. 2. contains the copy of a letter from Captain Hull to Sir Roger Curtis, transmitting a statement of the names and descriptions of 28 British seamen on board the Constitution and Wasp.

No. 3. contains a copy of a letter from Sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, stating the real name and birth-place of William Smith, who ran away from the United States' frigate Constitution, who proves to be a native of England and whose name is John Taylor.

No. 4. contains the copy of another letter from Sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, transmitting the affidavits of George Warren and Daniel Murphy, British seamen who ran away from the Constitution and Hornet; and of the wife of William Bowman, who is alluded to above.

And No. 5. contains the deposition upon oath of John Taylor mentioned in No. 3.

The correspondence between the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Russell, on the subject of Bowman, I do not enclose, concluding that Mr. Russell will have already transmitted copies of it to his government. You will, however, find in No. 4. the statement of the circumstances attending Bowman's forcible detention.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, humming at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 7, 1812.

THE 4TH OF JULY, 1812.

The thirty-seventh Anniversary of American Independence, was more generally celebrated in this and the adjoining counties (and we believe throughout the state) than any that preceded it. The enthusiasm inspired by the intelligence recently received of a Declaration of War against Great Britain had not subsided.

Early on Saturday morning the Volunteer companies and citizens of this place assembled on the public square, formed a procession and marched to Maxwell's spring, where after hearing the Declaration of Independence read by John Monroe, Esq., they were addressed by the Rev. James Blythe, followed by an eloquent oration from Jos. C. Breckenridge, Esq.

The following order of procession, previously published, was observed in marching to the ground.

Capt. McDowell's troop of Volunteer Dragoons in front, sections of four.

Capt. Hart's Volunteer company of Light Infantry, by sections.

Trustees, Professors and Students of the Transylvania University by two.

Officers of the Army of the United States and Strangers—two

Liberty Cap borne by a band of old settlers.

The great body of citizens by sections of four.

Capt. Hudson's company of Riflemen, by sections.

The whole formed on the public square, will march into Short-street—to Mulberry-street—to Main-street—to Main-Cross-street—to Maxwell's Spring.

At 2 o'clock, the company partook of a plentiful dinner prepared for the occasion—after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of cannon and musquetry.

1. The day—a Jubilee—now—henceforth and evermore.

2. The act of June 18th 1812. A second Declaration of Independence—alike called for by national sense and feeling.

3. The majority of Congress—They have our entire confidence—in declaring war they represented the people.

4. The President of the U. S. a patriot who loves peace, but prefers war to dishonour.

5. Thomas Jefferson—when the calculators of this Great Man shall have been consigned to oblivion's deepest grave, his name will fill the brightest page of faithful history.

6. The memory of Washington—The scythe of time will not obliterate the recollection of his virtues.

7. The memory of Franklin—"Beneath him lies the Sceptre Kings had borne."

"And the tano thunder from the tempest torn."

8. The memory of Hancock & Adams—The British monarch could proscribe, not disgrace them.

9. Our present Governor—A life devoted to the service of his country, has secured to him our love and confidence.

10. The Heroes of our Revolution—When we forget them, our God must forget us, and ourselves cease to be free.

11. Our volunteers—Ready to avenge the wrongs and vindicate the rights of their country—the spirit of Montgomery will lead them to victory on the plains of Abraham.

12. The War Taxes—a people who devote their blood to their country can never weigh pounds shillings & pence against national independence.

13. Governor Harrison and our warriors at Tippecanoe—An union of skill, discipline and valour.

14. Timothy Pickens—from prejudice or corruption devoted to England.

15. Our immediate Representative in Congress—Henry Clay—In supporting the declaration of war—he was indeed our Representative.

16. Our country—Ever may it be the abode of a free people—and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

17. Commerce and manufactures—We approve war to protect the former—peaceable regulations to protect the latter.

18. The American fair.

VOLUNTEERS.

John Fowler—the president of the day. James Morrison—the Vice-President of the day.

The Orators of the day.

English papers to the 16th of May have been received at Boston. Investigations as to the imputed effects of the Orders in Council were continued, and an opinion prevailed, that it would be abandoned or modified. The particulars of the assassination of Percival are given—the British Parliament voted 50,000l. to his children, and an annuity of 2000 to his widow—Bonaparte left Paris on the 5th of May to take the command of his army in the North. An official declaration of war by Russia against France had been received at Gottenburg. It was not known that Sweden would take any part in the contest. Alexander had dispatched couriers to expedite the negotiations for peace with Turkey, which power it was expected would join in a coalition with Great Britain and Russia against France.

A large mob collected in Baltimore on 22d ult. and demolished the Printing Office and destroyed the types of the "Federal Republican," a Tory print of that city. The editor of another Tory print in Savannah, was lately seized by some of the citizens, and carried to a pump and washed.

The most decided expressions of disapprobation of the conduct of our senator Mr. Pope, in opposing the Declaration of war against England, is every where manifested. Whilst the great body of the people are content with the delivery of their opinions in conversations, toasts and resolutions, others with more ardour and unrestrained indignation hold him up to scorn by shooting and burning him in "Effigy." On Saturday evening, after the celebration of the day, an Effigy was marched through the streets of this place, and afterwards consumed by fire. The like circumstance again took place last evening.

The highly important and interesting documents which we publish in this paper, will undoubtedly claim the most particular attention of our readers. The Message of the President is in every respect worthy of the firm and patriotic statesman who penned it—and the report of the committee of Foreign Relations evinces how ably he has been seconded, and does credit to Mr. Calhoun, the member who drew it—its adoption is ample testimony of the decision of the majority of the twelfth Congress.

In those documents the just causes of a war against Great Britain are fully stated.

From the National Intelligencer of June 25.

Extract of letter dated

New-York, June 22.

"By the Cutter, just returned from the Hook, we learn that Commodore Rodgers at 6 last evening (Sunday) was left in chase, supposed to be in pursuit of the British sloop of war Tartarus. Several guns were distinctly heard by the people belonging to the Cutter a little after sunset."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated City of Jersey, 22d June, to the Hon. S. L. Mitchell.

"Our fleet passed the light-house at Sandy Hook, at half past 3 P. M. on Sunday; viz. the President, United States, Congress frigates, and the Hornet and Argus sloop of war. The day before (that is Saturday) the British frigate Belvidere, with the Tartarus sloop, was spoken within 15 leagues of Sandy Hook; and it said, that yesterday in the forenoon she was also spoken with, by one of the ships which arrived yesterday. Commodore Rodgers, with his squadron was nearly out of sight, from the Narrows last evening at 6 o'clock. A firing was heard (by several persons who came to town this morning from Jamaica) about 12 o'clock last night. If he overtakes the Belvidere and Co. they will be ours."

Extract of another letter, dated New-York June 22.

Our earliest collectors of intelligence assured a number of gentlemen in my presence, that the Hornet, after leaving the President, saw her in chase of a British frigate and sloop of war, and heard the President fire six guns, and she was coming up with the British sloop very fast. It is supposed that the Belvidere frigate is taken.

New-York, June 22.

Yesterday morning, the frigates President, Com. Rodgers; United States, Com. Decatur; Congress, Capt. Smith, sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, and brig Argus, all sailed from this port on a cruise.

The American Squadron got to sea about half past 4 P. M.

We understand the Commodore received his instructions yesterday morning, by an express from the secretary of the Navy—Mer. Adv.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

NEW-YORK, June 23—noon.

"The British ships of war Belvidere and Tartarus, were off the Hook yesterday, and the United States frigate was left by a gentleman at 5 o'clock, in full chase of a ship supposed to be the Belvidere. Heavy firing was heard last night at Jamaica, L. I. at 12 o'clock. Our informant is C. J. Bogert, who resides there and came to town this morning—he says he counted 70 odd heavy guns, after having awoke from sleep. No doubt something important took place. We shall probably have the result before sunset.

A vessel bound to the West Indies, is sent up a prize by Com. Rodgers.—(an Englishman.)

(Information received from passengers in the stage agrees with our correspondent's letter—Indeed it is reported that

when the stage left Paulus Hook, signals were up for the prize below.

[The movements of our small but active and gallant fleet promises to be of infinite benefit to our commerce. There is no doubt they are fully able to, and that they will, clear our coasts of the cruisers of our enemy, by which means a great number of vessels with a vast amount of property will securely reach our ports. A major part of our most important shipping will have returned home before Great Britain can send any considerable force on our coast.

[The President and United States frigates are as fast sailors as any in the world. There is therefore very little chance of the escape of the British vessels now hovering on our coast.]—Relief.

Philadelphia, June 23.

The brig Retrive, Hunt, arrived here yesterday from Londonderry, was boarded off the Cape of Delaware, on Friday last, by the British frigate Belvidere, and had 15 passengers impressed.

A resolution for Congress to adjourn on the 25th instant, has been laid on the table of the house of Representatives. It is probable Congress will not adjourn before third of July.

The embargo law will be immediately repealed. A law regulating Privateers and establishing Prize Courts, and one to raise the impost, regulate commerce and modify the Non-Importation act, will be passed, and probably a law more explicitly defining Treason. Dem. Press.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Anderson P. Wm. Adams L. Wm. Alnut Jesse Alexander James Ahull Elizabeth Adair Joseph Alexander Jonathan

Beard Henry Browing James Bates John Bledsoe Robert Bullock Waller Butler Percival Bolman Amos Bryan Enoch Bryan Joseph Brown George Bliman Amos Bryan Thomas Barr Roberts 2 Bartlett George Bartley Joseph Barker Samuel Barker William Bullock Miss Martha Brotherton David R. Bowler John T. Belder Selah Bodley Thos. clk. Betty John

Craig John Cromwell Oliver Crothers Abner Cowover Mrs. Hanna Cunningham Robt. Covenhoven Peter Colville John Campbell P. John Clay Henry Camed D. Thomas 2 Campbell Wm. or John Cook Charles Chambers Uriel Carlton George Collins Ailsey Cunningham Emily Chapman Francis Cox L. William Campton Will. 2 Campbell B. John Lieut. 2 Cowley R. John Coffman David Campbell Alexander Carter Ried

Day Francis Downton T. William Devers James Denman David Durrett Woodson Davis Polly Dawny Alexander

Ennis John Edwards J. John Emerson Reuben Elder James

Ferrel Uriel Fox William Fry Joshua Friag Bennett Frame John Fleming Leonard Fletcher Mary

Graves Haws Gray Joseph Gains S. Frances Garside Ely Grats Hyman Grunlee Samuel Gibson Robert Gragg L. David

Hagerty Hugh Happy Mrs. Jane Holman John Hancock Patsy Hunt William Hamilton Robert Hughes William Hogan Lewis Harris Nathaniel Holmes A. John Hiss Henry Harris Claiboun Hopkins John Huppy James Holliday Rev. Charles

Johnson Simpson Jones Nicholas Johnston Thomas Jackson Isaac Capt. Jackson Francis Jackson William

Kelsey Thomas C Kinkade Robt. Kelley James

Lipscomb Spottwood

Anderson John S. A. Arnold Doc. Nimrod H. Allen Maj. Joseph Arvin John Ashford William Amyx Peter.

Barker John Brock John Bainbridge Absolom 2 Baldain Asabel Bohannon Simeon Bywaters R. Hankserson Bausley Binedick Bullock James Brown Mrs. Eliza W. Brown Joshua Biddle John Barlack

Back Harmon Book Henry Blanton Richard Boltman William Blythe Benjamin 2 Bearger Philip Burn Andrew Bowler John T. Belder Selah Bodley Thos. clk. Betty John

Cartmill Elijah Caughey John Clark Joseph Crawford John Cotlin Theodore Cary Ludwell Cook B. William Clark Catherine Clark James

Cabany George 2 Cook Charles Chambers Uriel Carlton George Collins Ailsey Cunningham Emily Chapman Francis Cox L. William Campton Will. 2 Campbell B. John Lieut. 2 Cowley R. John Coffman David Campbell Alexander Carter Ried

Dunlop Alexander Jun Dupont V. Davenport T. Sam. Doyt Alexander Dalls Robert Dennis Robert Davenport Richard R

Epperson Richard Ervine Lemon Edy William Elliott Benjamin

Fauntleroy Belfield Flaget Monsiegnur Fletcher Leonard Frink Joseph

Fite Abram Floyd Doct. John Forsyth Thomas

Gregory Peter Gray James Gold James Grafton Thomas Gentry Pleasant Gregory Richard Gears William Granger William

Hoagland Martin Humes Maryan Hgbee John Horseman William Harris Francis Holderman Jacob 2 Huntington Mr.

Hull Catharine Mrs. Hamilton George Hamilton D. Joseph 2 Hukill Daniel Hawks Lewis Hutsell George Huffnagle John Hicks Archer

Jenkins Hamilton Innis James Capt. 2 Jamison John Jackson Francis Jackson William

Kohlthass Henry 2 Kogrick Benedick

Lewis William

Lancaster James Lapsley B. Joseph Leanev Joseph Laurie Isabella Lewis Jessy Lewis Matthew

Myers William Mitchell Andrew Moore Elizabeth Moir James

Murchie D. Robert Menir Thomas Mason Peter

McCasnan John Murphy John Maddox Notley

Mezick Joshua Capt. McAlister Archibald Moore John

Mansfield Samuel Moore R. Thomas Miller John Miller Benjamin

Noe Daniel Nicholson William Nickerson William

Obannon Presley Capt. Perry Roderick Paxton Esther Pruet A

Pacil Mr. Pryor Samuel Perry Robert Pickett C. George Pope George Patrick Wm.

Russell Tabitha Miss Kennolds Henry Reddock F. Thomas Ryland Rosey Richardson Isaac Raphael Joseph Reddick Peggy Rice Lee Richardson A. Patsy

Shryock John Stoutt Elijah Steele Agness Smith Daniel Sullivan Comilius Saddler Y. Will Singleton Edmond Stewart Robert Stout Eli Stevenson Joseph Spottwood William Self Charnock Sale James

Taylor William Taylor Hubbard Thurstey Edward Tod William Thompson William Tendle Isaac Turner Edward Turnbet Jonathan Turnham Joel

Underwood George

Vance James Vaughn James

Walch Ann Mrs. Winches ter Jas. Gen. Warner Benjamin Wimas Nicholas 2 Wilson Robert Warming W. John Warfield D. Charles Watkins Thomas West Francis White James Whitney Clark Wilson F. Sally

Young Leonard Young James

July 1st 1812.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.

Lear Moses Leake William Luddington Francis Leach James Lang Charles Lane C. Daniel

Menifee Benjamin Metcalf Burnett 2 McCalla Robert Maj. Mead William

Menzus P. Sanl. Capt. Moss Pleasant Murray Catherine Moore William Capt. McKinley George McMillin Wm. Col. Matthews James

Moore Samuel Moore Velverton McCall John McLean Alney

Nixon Elizabeth Miss Neal Robert

Price A. Rich. Pew Jonathan Pilcher Joshua or Jas. Patterson Robt. Col. 2 Patterson Joseph Price Richard Prather Aaron Patterson Jane Miss Poindexter John

Randall C. Brice Richardson A. James Rutherford Joseph Robinson William Ritchey Maryann Redman Berry Chas. Rowgers Mary Rice Cable

Sampson Thomas Stokes Richard John Scrogg Robert Summers B. Wm. Simonton James Signor John Smith B. Saml. Doct. Story Acey Sterrill Robert Swinford Joshua Smiley John Smithson William Smith Elizabeth

Taylor James 2 Tomlinson Elijah Taylor Robert Tuell Joseph Thrift Charles Tonass Amey Trott Abraham Tandy Willis

Vance Samuel Voorhig Garrett

Williams Isaac Wilmer John 2 Weible Catharine Wilson James Williamson Thomas Wilkinson John Wilson Abner Wilcox Benjamin William J. Dan. Walter Joshua Wright Miss. Harriet Wood Maj. James

Young Betsey Yehrungh Philip

Young Clk. Fayette County.

28 -tf.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.

NEW GOODS.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter,

Have received, and are opening in the house lately occupied by Thos. Wallace Esq. an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods

Hard Ware and Cutlery

Queens and China Wares

Groceries &c. &c.

The whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash in hand.

July 7, 1812.

They have by the Trunk, Morocco and Kid Shoes.

Also, Bolting Cloths of various numbers.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

T. S. & T.

CHINA SILKS, &c.—An invoice just received, consisting of the following kind, to wit:—

100 pieces Sarsnett, assorted. Plaid—25 different patterns.

25 do. white, light blue, lilac, slate, olive, brown and purple

100 do. Canton Crape, black, brown, lead, drab, orange, lilac, salmon, straw, scarlet, pink, yellow and white.

25 do. Black Senshaw,

25 do. Black Silk Waistcoating,

50 do. Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, selected patterns.

200 do. Red, yellow, and green Morocco Skins, large and superior dress.

These goods are probably the best of their kind ever brought to this Country. The patterns generally are the newest and really choice. They are offered to the Store-keepers at a low rate, it being an object to close sales.

Just come to hand,

London Particular Madeira Wine, by the quarter cask, as originally imported.

Jamaica Rum,

Holland Gin, 4th proof

Coitee, Loaf sugar, Teas, &c. &c. for sale by J. P. SCHATZEL.

Store House, corner of Main and Mill Streets.

Lexington, June 28, 1812.

27—tf

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Matthew Walker, living on the road leading from Nicholasville to Caldwell's mill on Hickman's creek, A BAY HORSE,

with a Star and snip in his face, hind feet a little white and one of his fore feet, about 4 feet 1 inch high, about 9 Years old. Shod before, appraised to \$20, this 30th day of March 1812.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

Information Wanted.

THE Editors of Newspapers through the United States, and especially those in Kentucky and other Western states, are requested to insert the following notice in their respective papers:—

JOHN SHAW, Widower, went from London, to Messrs. Nesbitt & Co. Alexandria, in Virginia, about the year 1784. He had one only son with him named John—he married again in Virginia, and removed from thence into the state of Kentucky, and the last time that he was heard of, he had 4 or 5 children by the second marriage, and lived not very far from Lexington, nor very far from the Salt Works thereabouts.

If he is living, and will write to his relations he will hear of something to his advantage, by directing to Joseph Shaw, Esq. Farmley Tyas, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England.—If not living, any of his children directing as above, giving an account of their numbers, place or places of abode, will have the same attention paid to them.

Public Notice.

I SHALL apply to the county court of Cumberland county at their October term next, for the purpose of establishing a town upon my land in the county aforesaid, to be called by the name of Campbellsburgh, situated on Cumberland river, at my ferry landing.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

June 23d, 1812.

Clark Circuit, June Term, 1812.

REBECCA JONIER, Compt. } IN CHARGE.

WHITE COKE, Deft. } CERY.

This day came the complainant by her counsel, and the defendant failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, the referee on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term, & answer the complainant's bill. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised news-paper eight week successively, before the next term.

(A COPY) ATTEST,

SAM. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at any time previous to the 4th Monday in this month for the erection of a large building in Lexington for the use of the Transylvania University—the plan of the building can be seen by application to the chairman of the committee, at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company—where also proposals may be lodged—the undertaker will be expected to furnish the materials and complete the work in every respect—the foundation to be of stone and the body of brick, and all the materials of the best quality. Proposals will be opened at the same time by the committee. Further information can be had of the Chairman of the Committee.

ALEXA. PARKER, Chm. Comt.

Lexington, July 6, 1812.

tw

Pleasure Garden.

THE subscriber after considerable labour and expense has completed a pleasure garden for the amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity. Refreshments of every description that are in this part of the country can be had on the shortest notice. The place is handsomely situated, on an eminence commanding a fine view of Lexington and the country seats around.

The garden is laid out in spacious walks, and pleasant summer houses are erected for the convenience of small parties with a handsome pavilion in the centre for large parties.

The distance from town being only one mile (between the George town and Cynthiana roads) renders it extremely pleasant for visitants either walking or riding.

JABEZ VIGUS.

July 6th 1812.

The above place containing forty acres of land enclosed with new post-and-railings, a spacious dwelling house of eight rooms nearly completed, with all other convenient buildings is now offered for sale, and if not sold by private contract before the first day of August next, will be then sold at public auction. A long credit will be given for three fourths of the purchase money.

J. V.

NOTICE.

The Juvenile Library Lottery

WILL commence drawing on or before the first day of September. Those persons who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity to encourage an infant institution will do well to apply soon, as the tickets are nearly all sold.

Thomas Sprake.

July 6, 1812.

28-St

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Nicholasville, 30th day of June, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

William Wilson John Fishback

Maj. Charles Barnes Edmond Singleton

James Corethers 2 Abnam Reed

Col. Jos. Crockett 2 Miss Nancy Drake 2

John or Wm. Dellard James McCall

Sam. H. Woodson David Spencer

Edward Woods 2 Jonathan Hiatt

Joseph Howard Jacob Houser

John Fowler Mrs. Polly Davis

Isaac Raly Benj. Patton

Levi Hurt Robert Patrick

Nimrod Lindsey William Colwell

John Hughes John Harie

John Wright Richard Ridgley

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-12

March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS



Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind. WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. WE wish to inform Merchants and Chewers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers. Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-18

Lexington, April 17, 1812

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811.

2-12

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-12

March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

To all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812.

12-12

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favours, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812.

12-12

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses.—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, March 18, 1812.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K. Or ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoken. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-11

January 17th, 1812.

SPORTSMEN.

A SWEEPSTAKE race will be run over the Nashville turf on the first Thursday in November next, the four mile heats, agreeable to the established rules of said turf, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States or its territories, by paying One Thousand Dollars entrance each. The subscription paper will remain open until the 1st day of September next, but not bound to designate their nags until the day preceding the Race, at which time the entrance money must be deposited with the judges.

The subscription paper is lodged in the hands of Roger B. Sappington, proprietor of said turf, to whom any communication can be made, and will be attended to by him.

N. B. Three nags were entered on the day of opening the subscription.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thruston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1-2 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warranty deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812.

17-12

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macchewan, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812.

9-12

I WISH TO SELL

A tract of LAND,

WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr.

JOHN TODD, Lexington.

14-12

Detachment Orders.

LEXINGTON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,

June 29th, 1812.

AT length the crisis has arrived which imperiously requires that every officer and soldier of the United States should be at his post. The officers recruiting under my command are commanded to use their utmost exertions to complete their quota of recruits and march them to the rendezvous, that they may be prepared to take the field. They are also required to be particular and punctual in making their weekly returns to me.

Wm. M'ILLAN.

Lieut. Col. U. States Army

THE public are informed that on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, I made to a certain White Cox a deed for a lot of ground situated on Main street, in the town of Winchester and designated on the plat of said town by the number 34, and that the said deed purports to have been made for and in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid. But the said Cox has not paid one cent of the said nine hundred dollars, and of course I have an equitable lien on the said lot for the whole amount of the said purchase money: and moreover the said Cox having obtained the said deed by false and fraudulent representations, I shall bring suit against him for a rescission of the said contract.

REBECCA JOINER.

Winchester, April 29th, 1812.

19-12

For Sale.

A LOT of ground on main Cross Street adjoining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—30 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone street adjoining Mr. John Springle's. apply to

I. & E. WOODHUFF, Agts.

for the Proprietor.

May 25th, 1812.

22-12

CUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, SCT. MARCH TERM, 1812.

SALLY DRYDEN, Complainant, against DAVID DRYDEN, Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court: and it appearing from the affidavit of Joseph F. Lewis, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on her motion, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters contained in this bill decreed accordingly.—And it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published eight weeks successively in some public authorised newspaper of this state, according to law.

(A Copy.) Teste,

18

Edwards King, D. C. C. C.

JOSIAH L. DOWNING

HAS CONSTANTLY FOR HIRE,

Riding Horses, Gigs & Carriages.

Several elegant GELDINGS for sale.—Apply at his stable on Main Cross street, adjoining Stout's carriage shop.

18-12

Lexington, April 24, 1812.

For Sale,

A STRONG, HEALTHY AND LIKELY

Negro Man & Woman.

2-12

Enquire of the Printer.

COMMISSION STORE.

D. BRADFORD

HAS FOR SALE VALUABLE

Law & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper,

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very low. Cash will be given for CLEAN WOOL.

Lexington, June 2d, 1812.

23-12

WOOL CARDING

Executed in the most approved manner

AT BRADFORD'S

Cotton & Wool Factory.

On Water street, just below Cross street, Lexington, where the highest price is given in cash or spun cotton, for

WOOL.

Cotton yarn of superior quality, unspun cotton wool carded or uncarded may be had at the above factory on the most moderate terms

24-12

June 8, 1812.

Portrait Painting.

J. COOK respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he has taken a room for the purpose of prosecuting the above art nearly opposite the post-office, in the house of Mr. Wm. Hart, where a few specimens as respects the style and manner of execution, may be seen.

24-6t

Jessamine County, sct.

TAKEN UP by Lewis Harris living near the mouth of Jessamine, A BAY HORSE, some white on both fore feet; marked on the Jaw, as tho he had been rowelled, some saddle spots, about 5 years old, and about 14 hands high. Appraised to \$25. April 25, 1812.

(A copy.) Teste,

26-3*

JOHN METCALF.

For Sale,

TO THE highest bidder at 12 months credit all the personal estate of Isaac Tinsley deceased at his late dwelling on the road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, 3 1-2 miles from Lexington. Consisting of Cattle, Horses, and a likely stud horse, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, one gold and one silver watch &c. the purchaser giving bond and approved security for all sums over three dollars; sums of that amount and under, cash in hand. The sale will commence on Friday the 15th of July 1812, at 9 o'clock, when due attention will be paid by the administrator.

RANSOM TINSLEY.

27-3t

BLANKS

For Sale at his Office.

MASONIC.

THE grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day preceding, being the 25th day of the month, a grand funeral procession will be formed at the Hall, and an oration delivered by the Grand Orator at the Presbyterian church, in memory of our departed M. W. Grand Master, Joseph H. Daveiss; to which all the brethren are invited.

By order of the M. W. D. G. M.

Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, May 27, 1812.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldermaier, Menelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Auction & Commission Store.

DANIEL BRADFORD

HAS taken the room in the Coffee-House, lately occupied as a Book-Store, by Johnson and Warner, where he has opened an Auction and Commission Store, for the sale of any article deposited with him.

Auction days—Wednesdays and Saturdays, to commence at eight o'clock, A. M.